

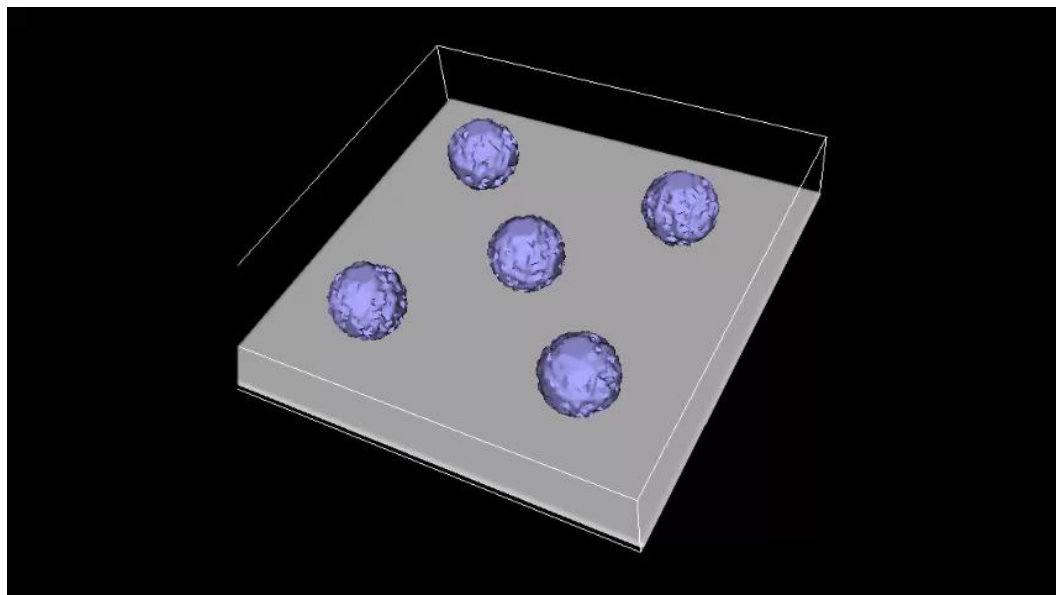
# STATISTICAL MECHANICS FOR COMPLEXITY

A CELEBRATION OF THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF CONSTANTINO TSALLIS

RIO DE JANEIRO, 6 TO 10 NOVEMBER 2023



A Project!



## Epithelial-Mesenchymal transformation, cell migration, and active solids.

Rita M.C.de Almeida

IF-UFRGS

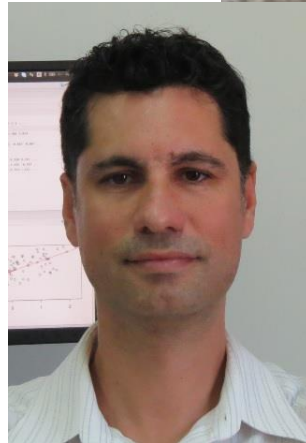
PPG em Bioinformática - UFRN

INCT: Sistemas Complexos



# Collaborators

- + Gilberto L. Thomas
- + Leonardo Brunnet
- + Pedro dal Castel
- + Guilherme Shoiti Giardini
- + Luís Gustavo Gaiato
- + Rodrigo Dalmolin
- + Julio M. Belmonte
- + James A. Glazier
- + François Graner
- + Ismael Fortuna
- + Gabriel C. Perrone
- + Mendeli Vainstein
- + Carine Beatrice



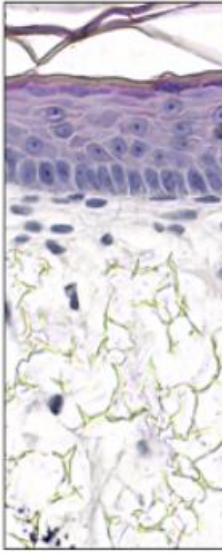
# Epithelial –mesenchymal transformation (EMT)

- + From epithelial to mesenchymal phenotype
- + MET (mesenchymal to epithelial)
- + Wound healing
- + Development
- + Metastases.

[wound healing assay - Pesquisa Google](#)

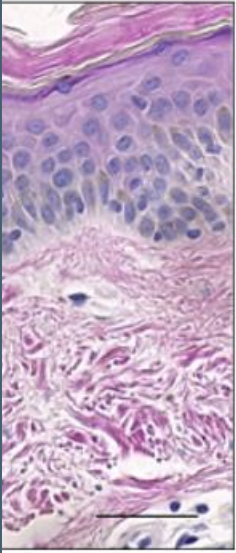
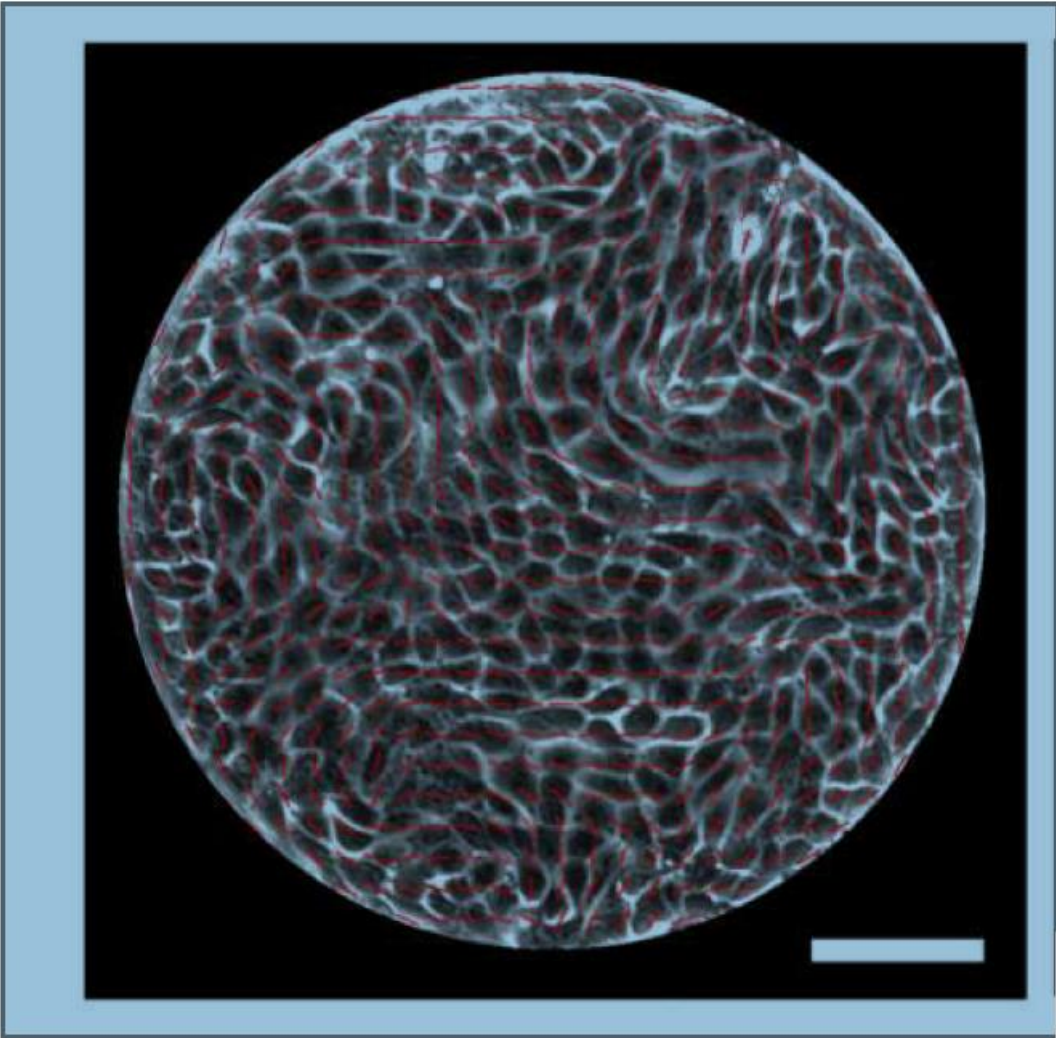


C



- +
- +
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- +

Figure 3. Human

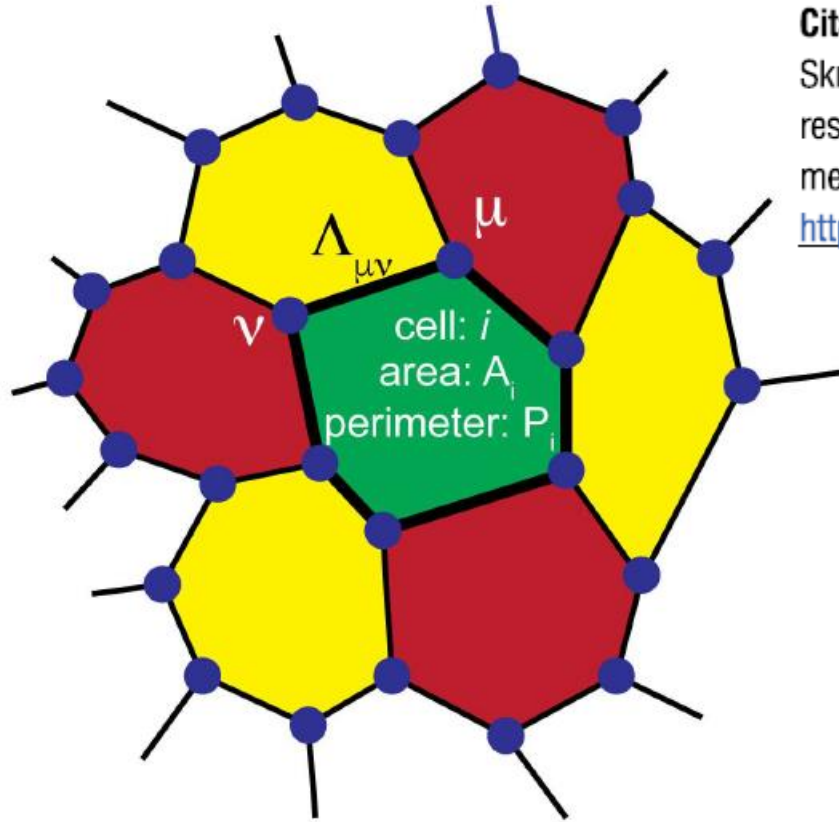


to *in vivo* human

active sc

+ Resistance, elasticity, constant renovation.

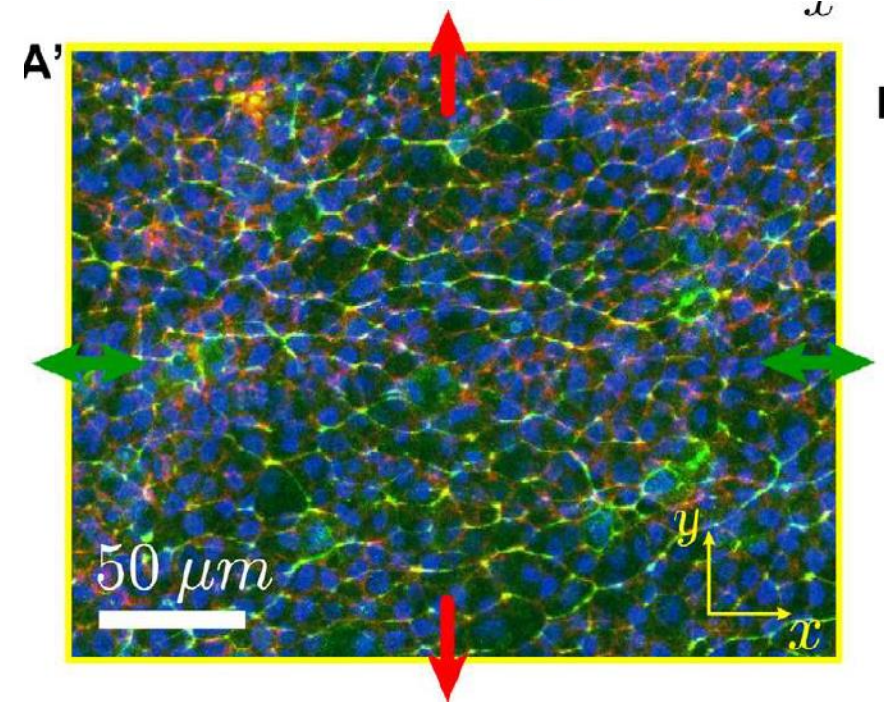
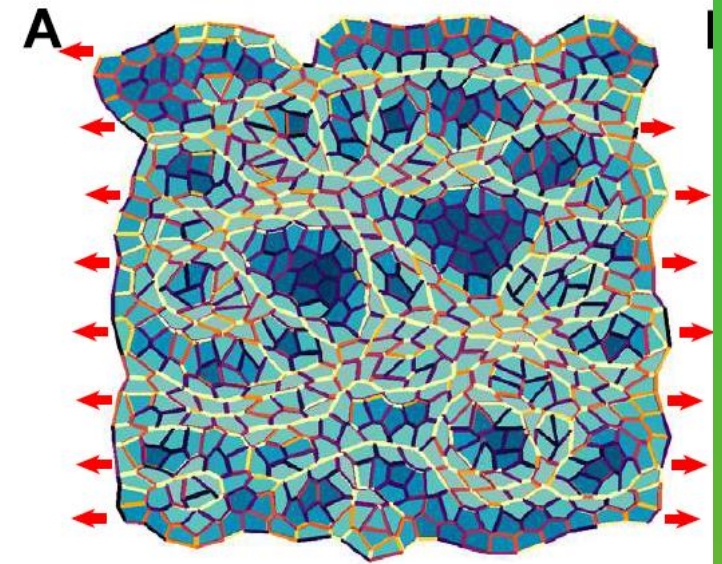
# Vertex model



**Citation:** Barton DL, Henkes S, Weijer CJ, Sknepnek R (2017) Active Vertex Model for cell-resolution description of epithelial tissue mechanics. PLoS Comput Biol 13(6): e1005569. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005569>

**Fig 1.** In the Vertex Model (VM), a confluent epithelial sheet is represented as a polygonal tiling of the plane with no holes or overlaps. Each cell is represented by an  $n$ -sided polygon. Neighbouring cells share an edge, which models the cell junction as a straight line. Three edges meet at a vertex (dark blue dots). The behaviour of cell  $i$  is described by three parameters: 1) reference area  $A_i^0$ , 2) area modulus  $K_i$ , and 3)

$$E_{VM} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{K_i}{2} (A_i - A_i^0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\Gamma_i}{2} P_i^2 + 2 \sum_{\langle \mu, \nu \rangle} \Lambda_{\mu\nu} l_{\mu\nu}$$



Sknepnek et al. eLife 2023;12:e79862.

# Mesenchymal cells

- + Migration
- + Chemotaxis
- + Adhesion to matrix components (fibers)
- + Rear-front polarization.

[https://www.google.com.br/search?q=wound+healing+assay&source=lmns&tbm=vid&hl=pt-BR&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjL-cWfgv6BAxWePrkGHdqSDJgQ\\_AUoAnoECAEQAg#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:e9b3e2b0,vid:OWC8pGMqza0,st:0](https://www.google.com.br/search?q=wound+healing+assay&source=lmns&tbm=vid&hl=pt-BR&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjL-cWfgv6BAxWePrkGHdqSDJgQ_AUoAnoECAEQAg#fpstate=ive&vld=cid:e9b3e2b0,vid:OWC8pGMqza0,st:0)

*Zhou et al.*

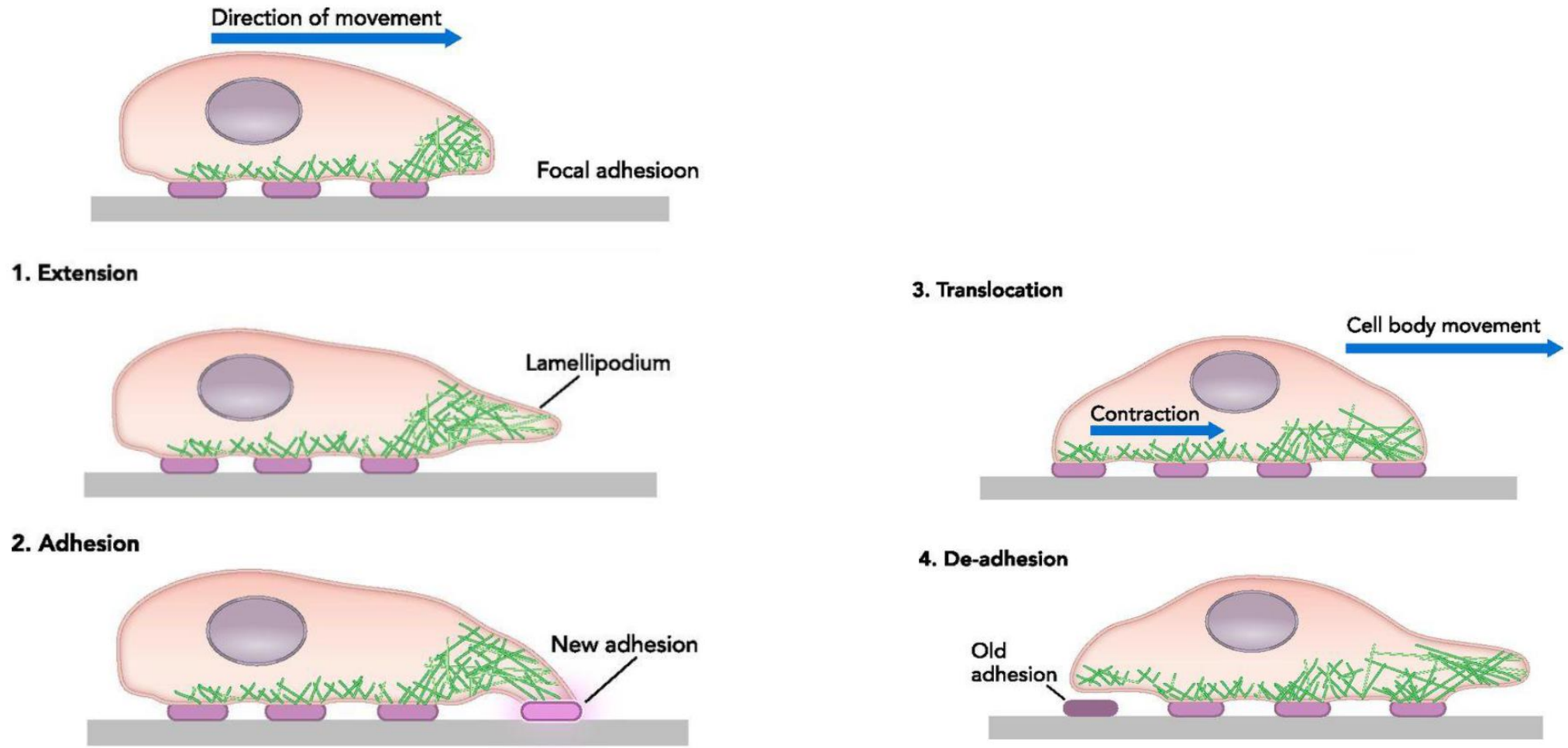
*J Cell Sci (2020) 133 (17): jcs248880.*

BMDC WT  
2D + Confinement  
30°C

BMDC 2D + Confinement

Diffusive

# Abercrombie model

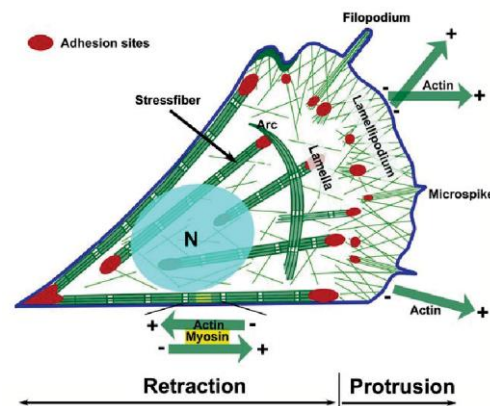


Abercrombie et al., Experimental cell research, 1971



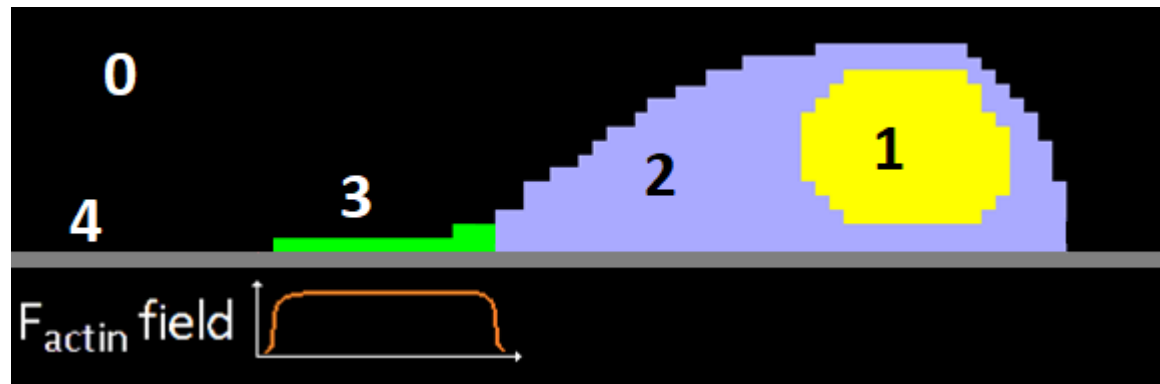
## Design:

- 0 - Medium
- The Cell: 3 compartments
  1. Nucleus
  2. Cytoplasm
  3. Lamellipodium (Front)
- 4 - Substratum
- Actin cortex
  - density fields (actin polymers represented by F-Actin)
- No focal contacts

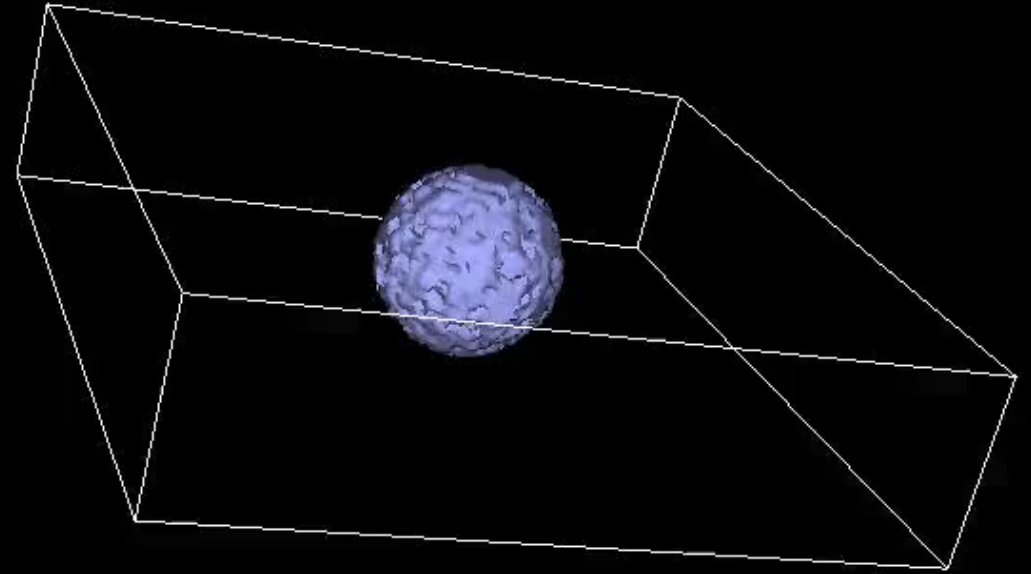
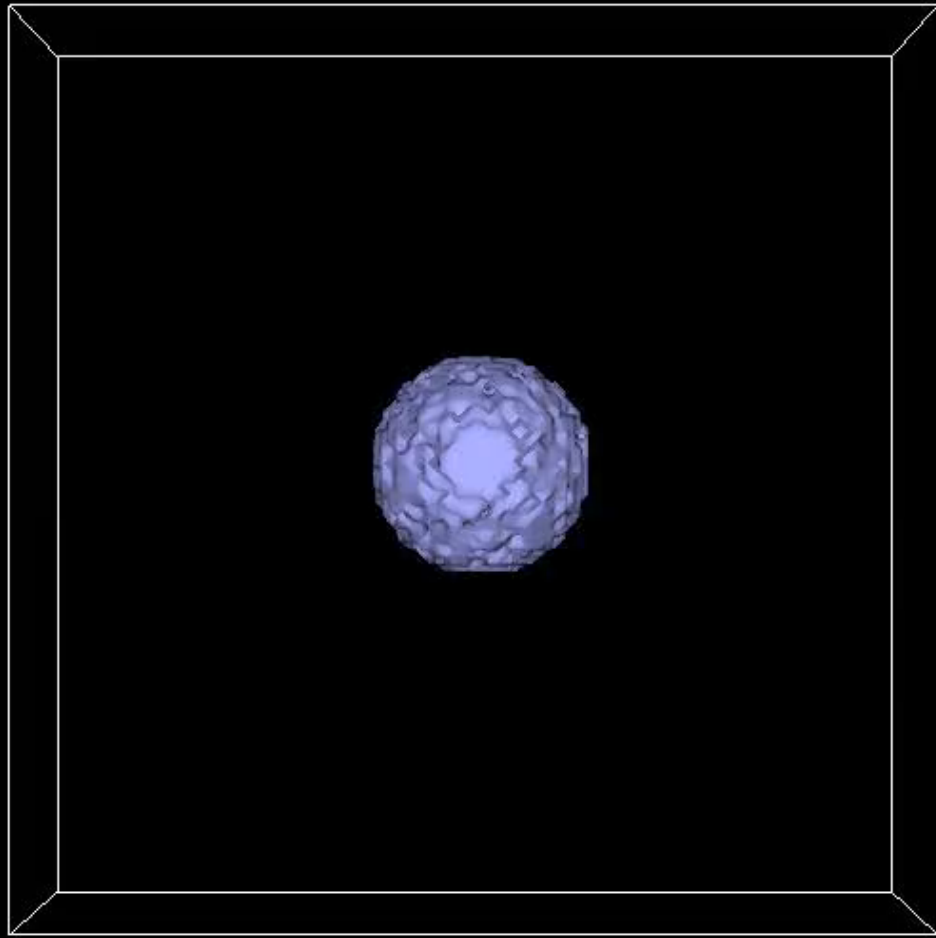


## Dynamics:

- 1) F-actin favors the overwriting of medium lattice sites (**black**) by lamellipodium (**green**) lattice sites
- 2) The volume constraint of the cell compartments backpropagates the lamellipodium extension and causes the cell to displace
- 3) The cell acquires a **polarization axis**, which causes the cell to migrate persistently in the direction of polarization



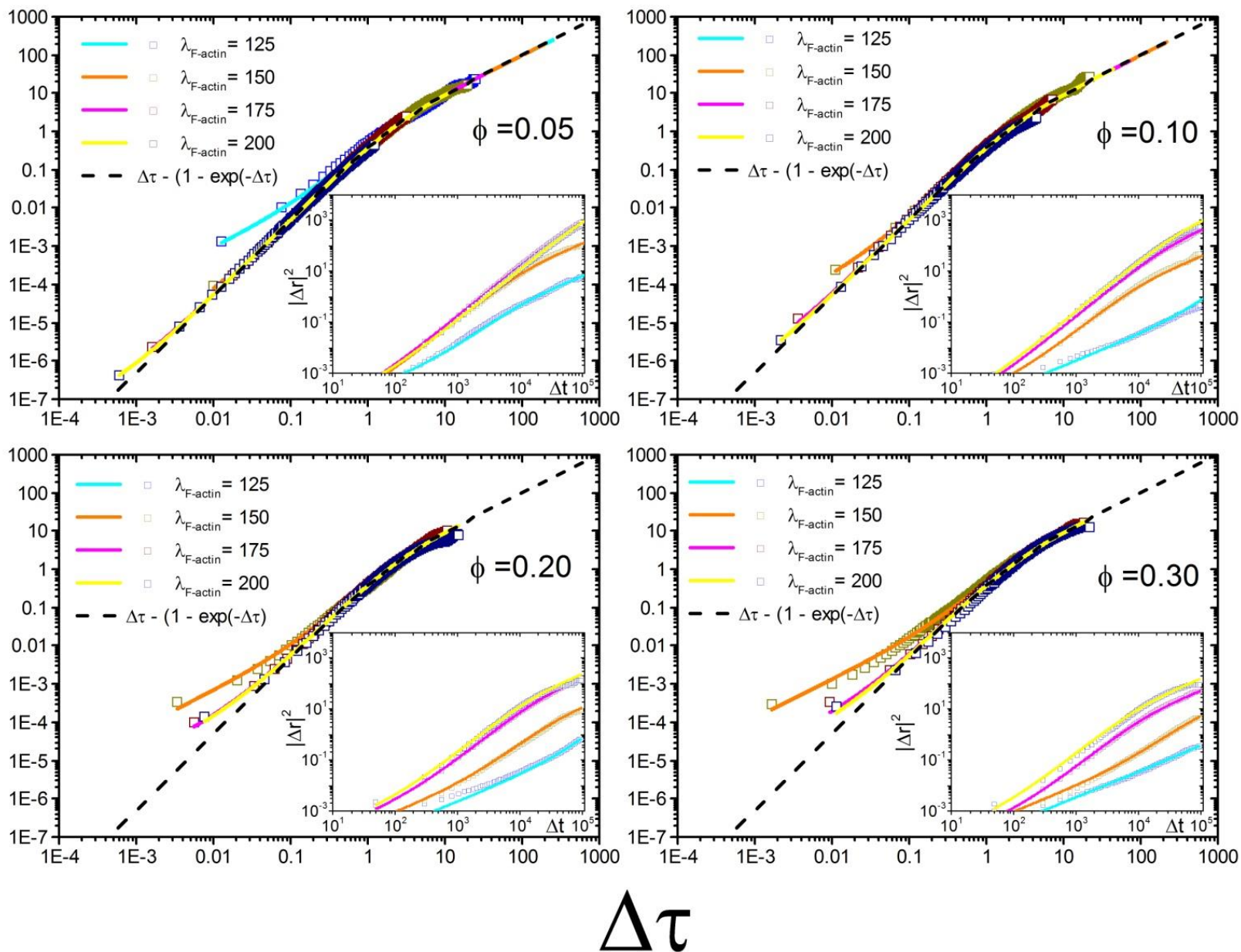
Schematic representation of the simulated cell by Ismael Fortuna



## Modified Furth Equation

R=15

$\langle |\Delta \vec{\rho}|^2 \rangle$

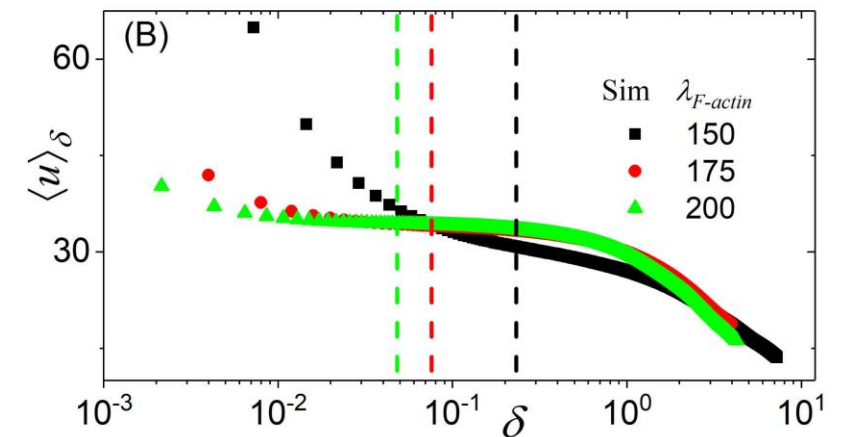
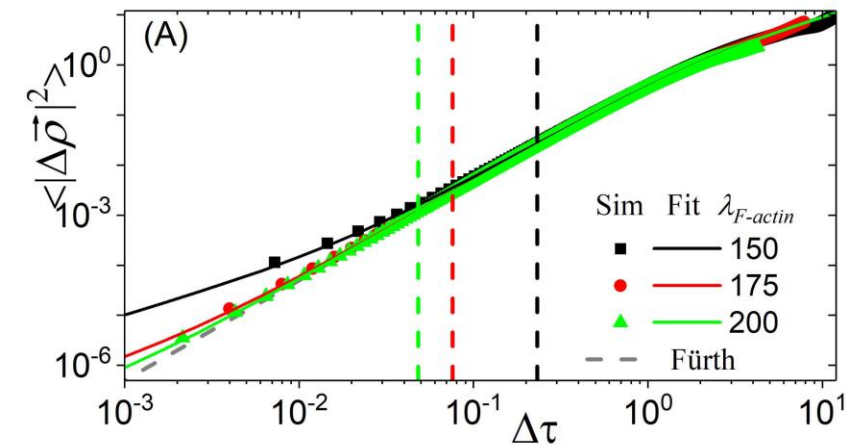
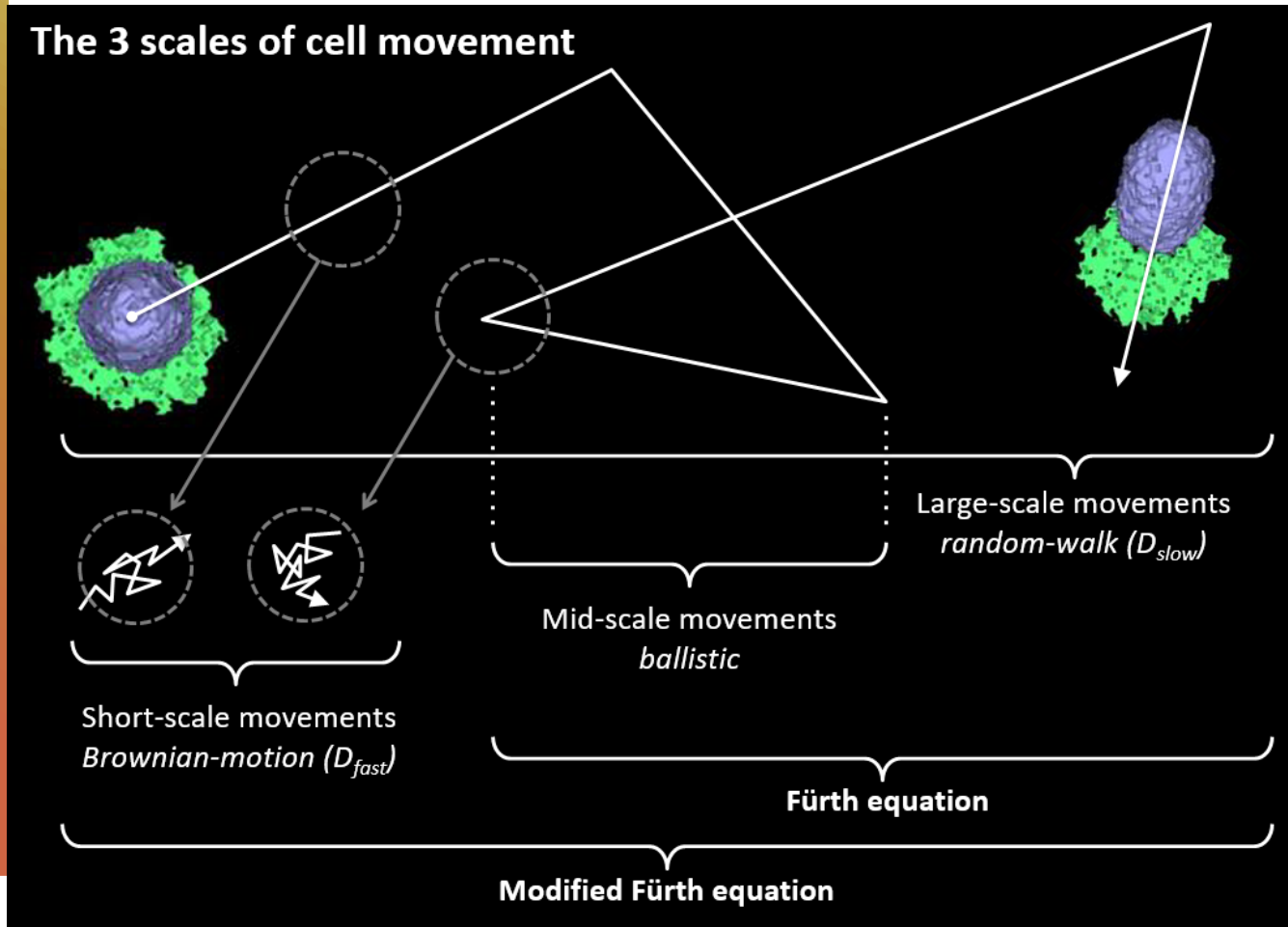


$\Delta \tau$

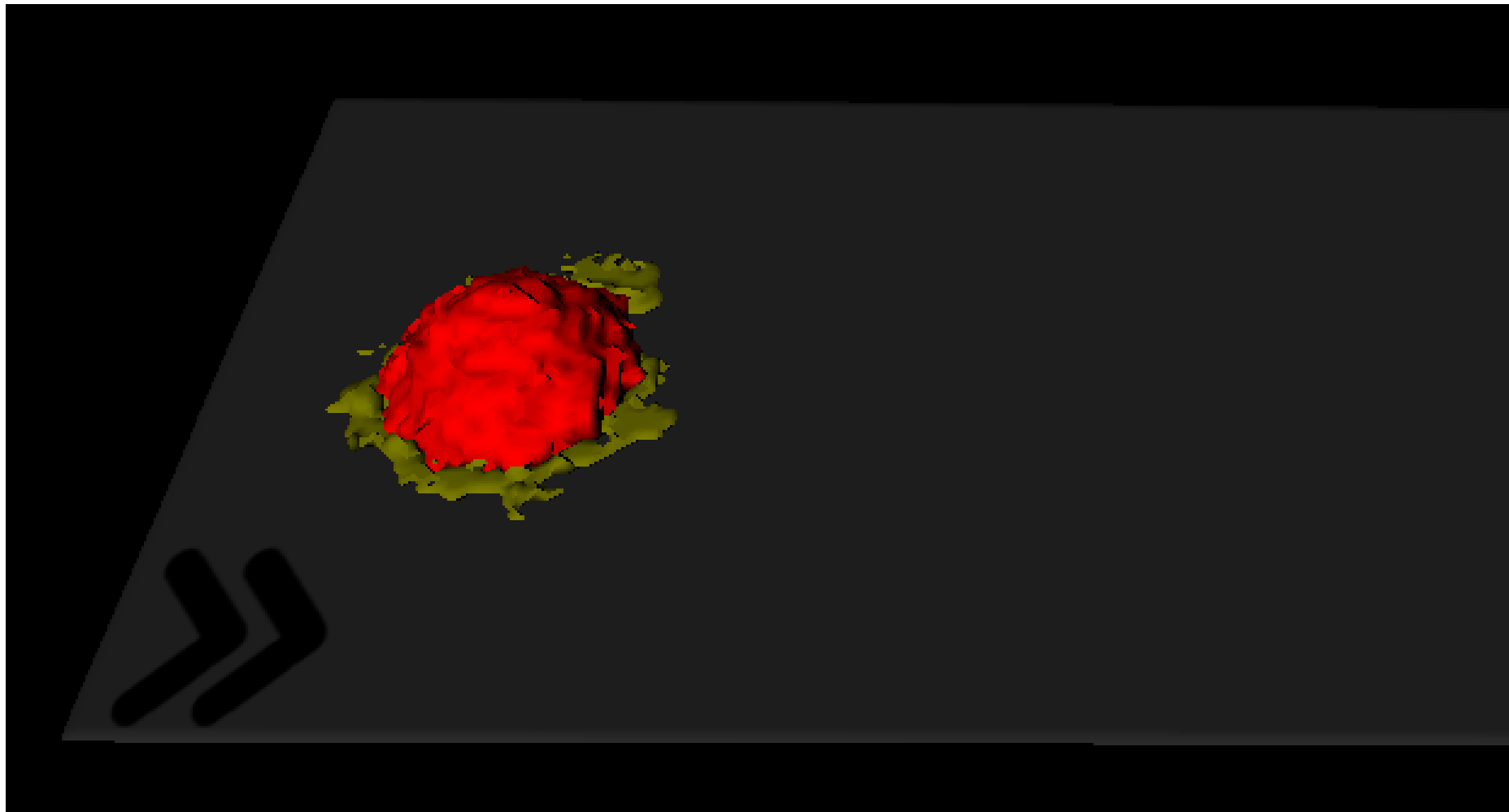
# Cell geometry and movement are correlated.

## Are They?

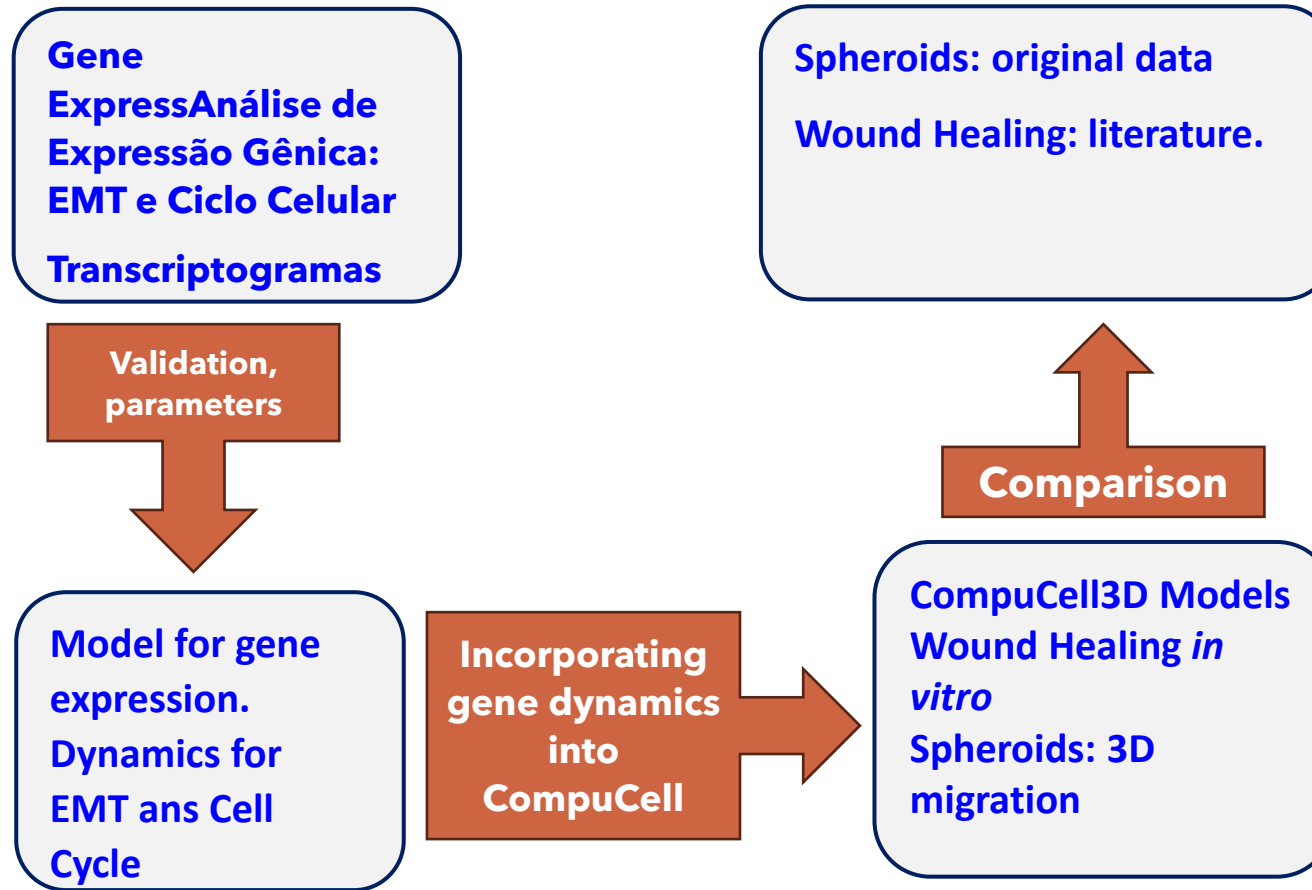
## How simulations may help.



# Chemotaxis



# BACK to EMT



# Regulatory gene networks and EMT

- + Cell life is a manifestation of biochemical reaction involving many thousands of proteins, RNAs and metabolites.
- + Non-linear reactions, interactions with cell environment.
- + Feed back loops
- + Many attractors. Stable phenotypes associated with attractors.
- + External stimuli may trigger the transition between attractors
- + EMT is such a case.(?)

Tripathi, Kessler, Levine

PRL,125, 088101 (2020); PNAS 120, e2216109120 (2023)

## **Biological networks are minimally frustrated**

- + Simple models work;
- + Different models work.
- + There are Boolean models.



# Inspired by spin systems!

$$s_i(t+1) = \begin{cases} +1 & \sum_j J_{ij}s_j > 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } \sum_j J_{ij}s_j < 0 \\ s_i(t) & \sum_j J_{ij}s_j = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

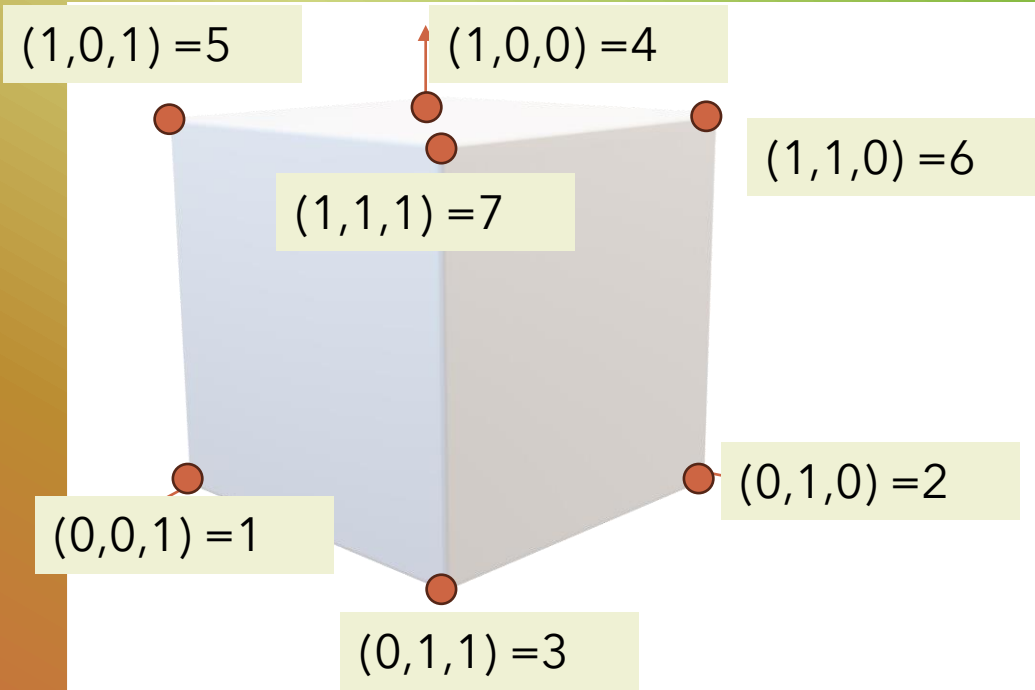
Stable states in biological networks have large basins of attraction and the stable states are minimally frustrated.

Random networks:  $J_{ij}$  may assume -1,0,1 and are randomly chosen.

Comparison with biological systems with the same connections.

# Information Space dynamics

De Almeida, Espinosa, Idiart  
PRE 74, 041912 2006



$$\sigma = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^M - 1$$

$y(\sigma, t)$  Intensidade de expressão da info  $\sigma$

$$a(t) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{2^M-1} y(\sigma, t),$$

$$\langle \tilde{S}_i(t) \rangle a(t) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{2^M-1} y(\sigma, t) \sigma_i,$$

$$\langle \tilde{S}_i(t) \tilde{S}_j(t) \rangle a(t) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{2^M-1} y(\sigma, t) \sigma_i \sigma_j,$$

$\vdots$

$$\langle \tilde{S}_1(t) \tilde{S}_2(t) \cdots \tilde{S}_M(t) \rangle a(t) = \sum_{\sigma=0}^{2^M-1} y(\sigma, t) \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_M, \quad (2)$$

# A dinâmica

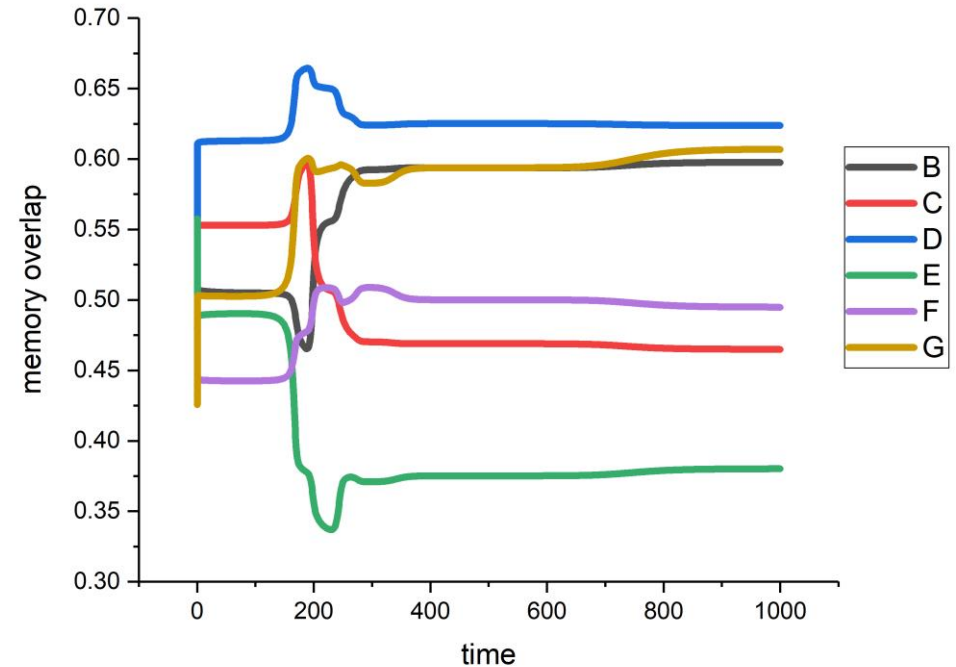
$$y(\sigma, t + 1) = [1 - y(\sigma, t)]y(\sigma, t)\lambda(\sigma, t),$$

where

$$\lambda(\sigma, t) = x(\sigma) + \frac{\sum_{\sigma'} z(\sigma, \sigma')y(\sigma', t)}{\sum y(\sigma', t)}.$$

$$x(\sigma) = k_v + (k_m - k_v) \sum_{\mu=1}^P \delta(\sigma, \sigma^{\mu}),$$

$$z(\sigma, \sigma') = z\delta(\sigma', \sigma^{(i)}),$$



# Harvesting information from cells

- + Single cell RNASeq for EMT → data on gene expression.
- + EMT induction by TGFbeta. Measurements at  $t=0$ ,  $t=1$  day and  $t=8$  days.
- + Results: there are different trajectories.

There are transient, hybrid states

Different cells present different transition rates.

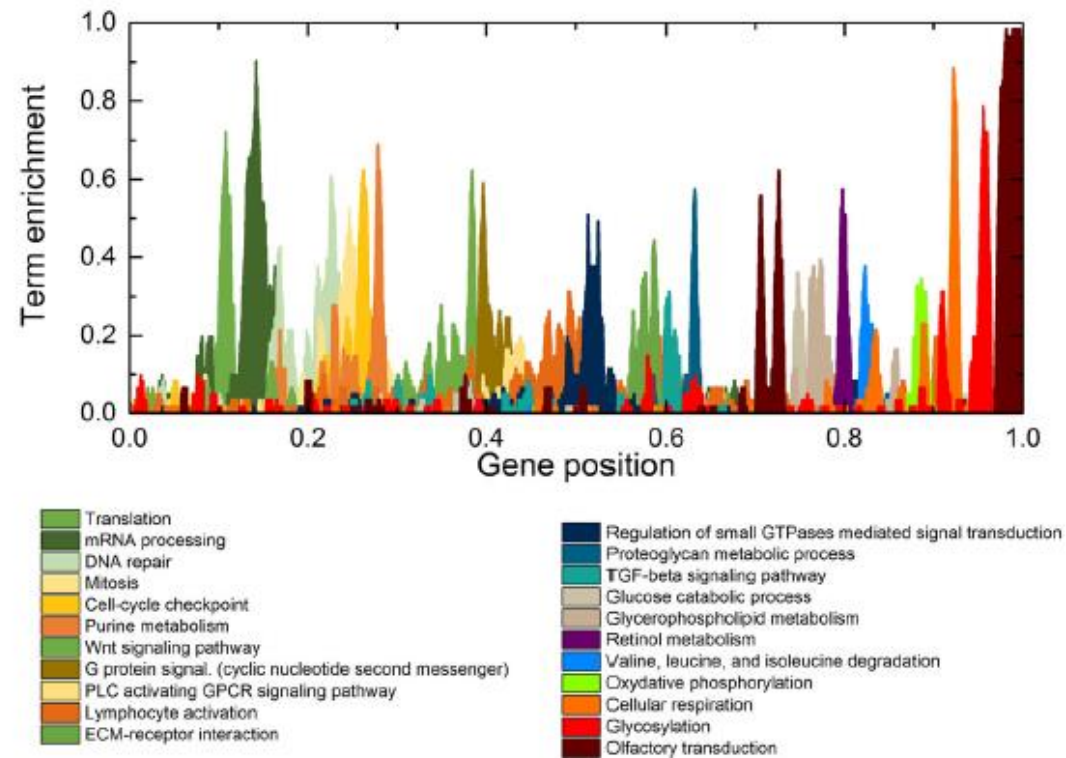
Noise in experimental measurements may represent an issue.

Proposed models do not handle well the dependence with the stimulus application time.

Our proposal: Transcriptograms  
Information space dynamics.

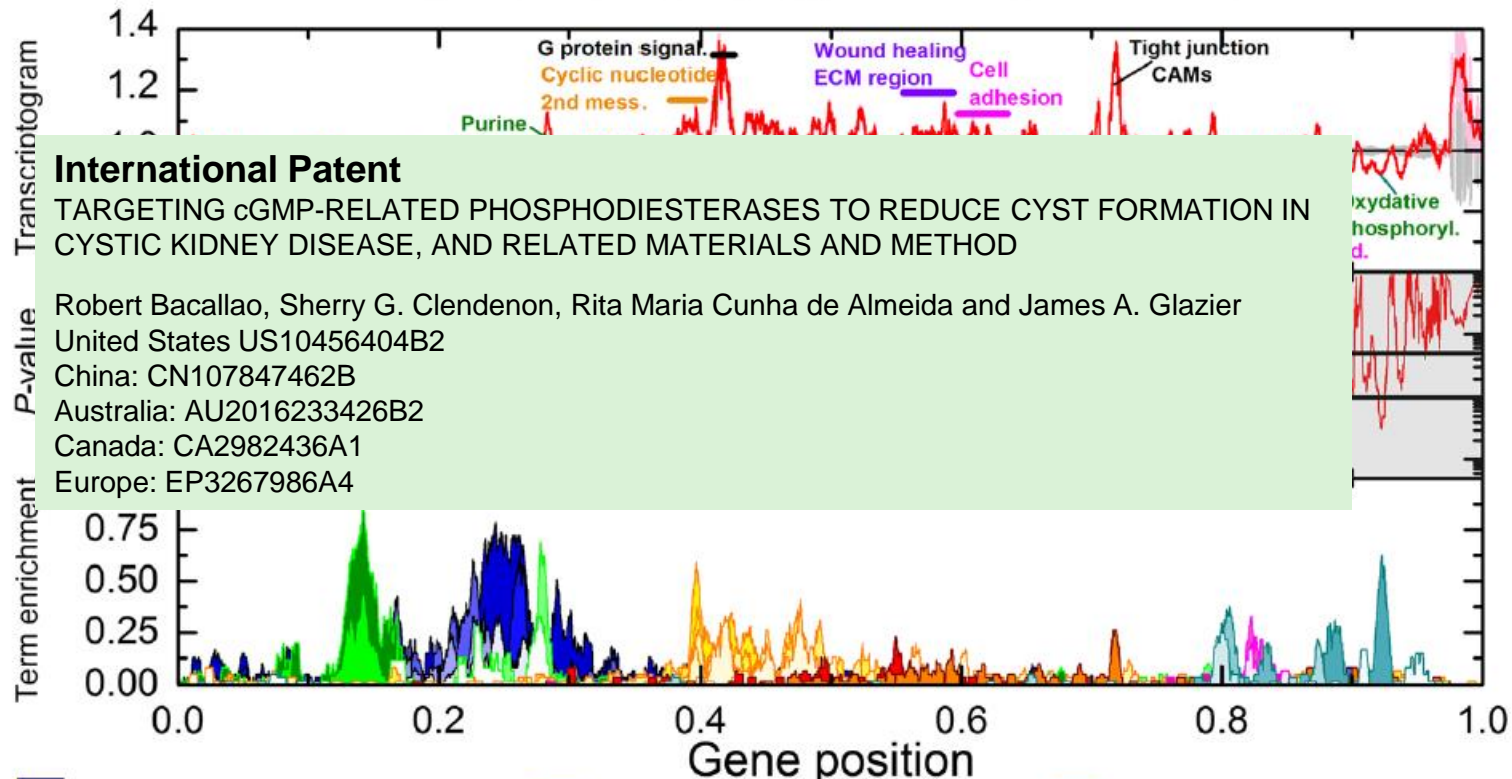
# Transcriptogramas

Rybarczyk-Filho,..., RMCdeA, Nucleic Acids Research, 2011, Vol. 39 3005–3016  
Morais, de Almeida, Dalmolin, Bioinformatics, 2019, 1–2  
de Almeida et al. Human Genomics (2016) 10:37



**Fig. 3** Term enrichment map showing the correspondence between the ordered gene list and major biological terms and pathways. The x-axis indicates the relative position in the ordered list of 9684 genes. The colored profiles give the density distributions within the list of specific GO terms or KEGG pathways. A term enrichment value of 1 on the y-axis indicates that all genes in an interval of radius  $r=30$  participate in a given GO term or KEGG pathway. *Peaks* mark regions enriched with genes related to the term or pathway indicated in the legend. The legend orders the terms/pathways from left to right

# Relative Transcriptogram for C-ADPKD/NK



## International Patent

TARGETING cGMP-RELATED PHOSPHODIESTERASES TO REDUCE CYST FORMATION IN CYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE, AND RELATED MATERIALS AND METHOD

Robert Bacallao, Sherry G. Clendenon, Rita Maria Cunha de Almeida and James A. Glazier

United States US10456404B2

China: CN107847462B

Australia: AU2016233426B2

Canada: CA2982436A1

Europe: EP3267986A4

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Mitotic cell cycle                                | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Cellular homeostasis                        | <span style="color: orange;">■</span> KEGG Cell adhesion molecules - CAMs             |
| <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Cell-cycle checkpoint                             | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> KEGG Calcium signaling pathway              | <span style="color: magenta;">■</span> KEGG Alanine aspartate and glutamate met.      |
| <span style="color: blue;">■</span> DNA repair  | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> KEGG JAK_STAT signaling                     | <span style="color: magenta;">■</span> KEGG Valine leucine and isoleucine degradation |
| <span style="color: blue;">■</span> DNA metabolic process                             | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> KEGG ERBB signaling pathway                 | <span style="color: magenta;">■</span> KEGG Histidine metabolism                      |
| <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Cell cycle process                                | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Behavior                                    | <span style="color: magenta;">■</span> KEGG Tryptophan metabolism                     |
| <span style="color: green;">■</span> mRNA processing                                  | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> KEGG Apoptosis                              | <span style="color: cyan;">■</span> KEGG Oxydative phosphorylation                    |
| <span style="color: green;">■</span> KEGG Spliceosome                                 | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Cell-cell signaling                         | <span style="color: cyan;">■</span> KEGG Citrate cycle TCA cycle                      |
| <span style="color: green;">■</span> KEGG purine metabolism                           | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> cAMP mediated signaling                     | <span style="color: cyan;">■</span> KEGG Drug metabolism cyticrhome P450              |
| <span style="color: green;">■</span> KEGG pyrimidine metabolism                       | <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> KEGG cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction | <span style="color: cyan;">■</span> Potassium ion transport                           |
| <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> G protein signal. (cyclic nucleotide 2nd mess.) | <span style="color: red;">■</span> KEGG complement and coagulation cascades       | <span style="color: cyan;">■</span> KEGG Steroid hormone biosynthesis                 |
| <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> G Prot. coupled receptor protein signaling      | <span style="color: red;">■</span> KEGG tight junction                            | <span style="color: cyan;">■</span> KEGG N Glycan biosynthesis                        |

# The project

## Metabolic pathways and EMT

- ✓ Model adequation for EMT (work in

### Epité

- ✓ Pas

Mesenchymal

Isolated migr

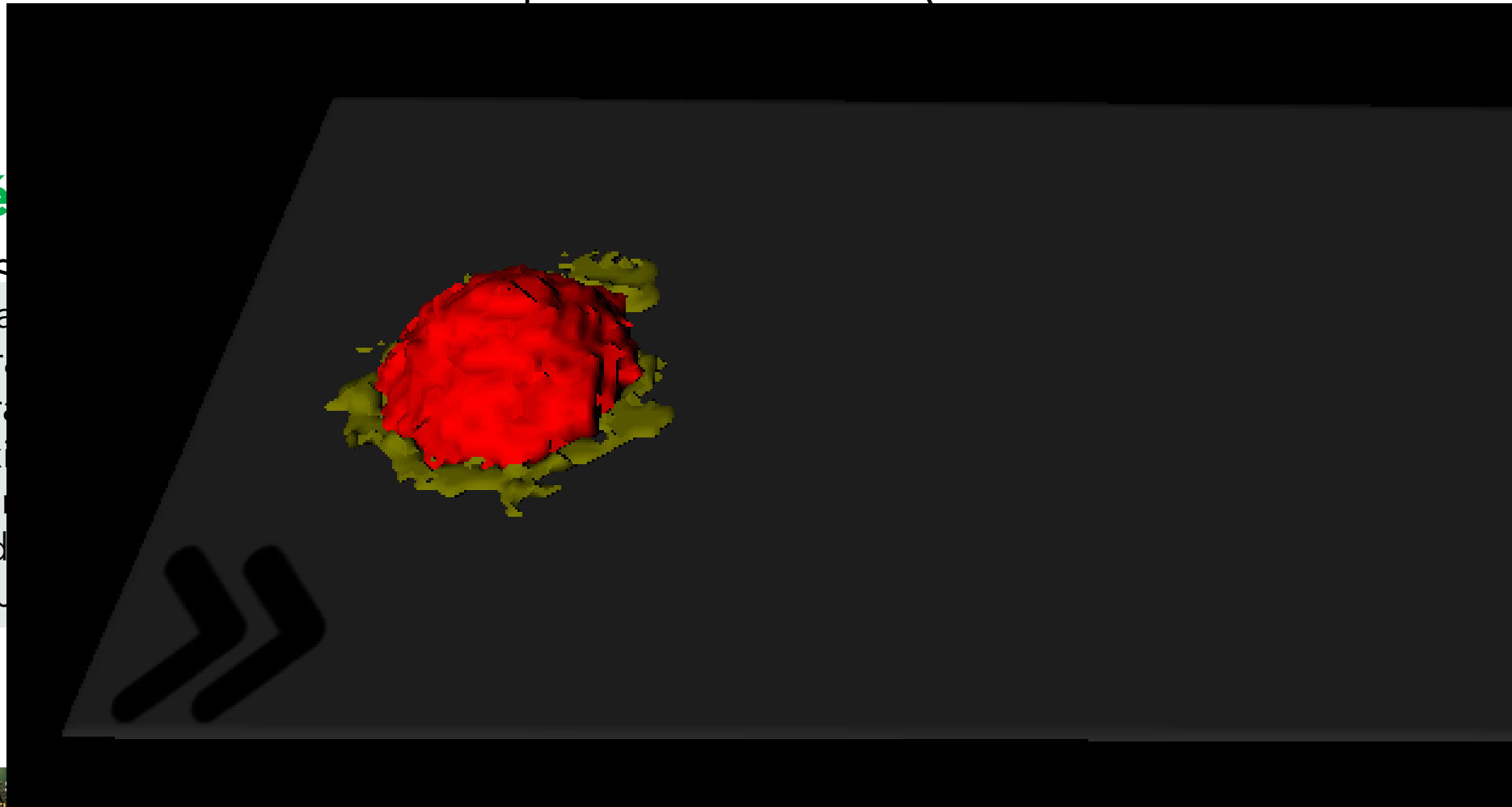
- ✓ Flat substr

- ✓ Chemotax

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- Shape and

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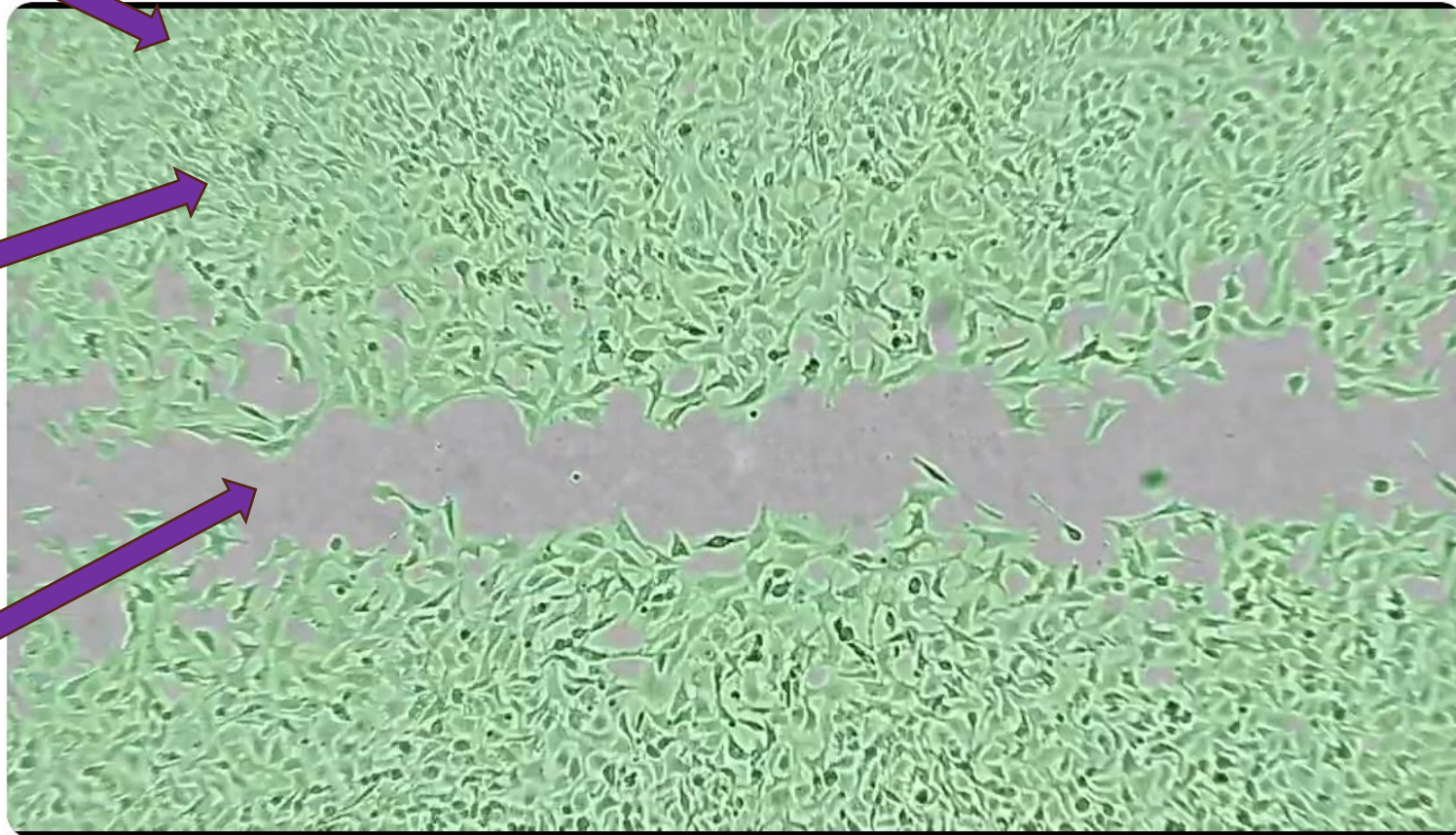
**Active solids:  
epithelium**



**Phenotype  
transition**



**Mesenchymal  
migration**



**Same  
cellular  
model**

[wound healing assay - Pesquisa Google](#)



# Vision and potential possibilities

- + Digital twins ( precision, personalized medicine)
- + Therapy and drugs
- + Tissue engineering

**Thank you!**

# The computational model: Physics

$$E_{interface} = \sum_{\vec{r}} \sum_{\vec{v}(\vec{r})} J(\sigma(\vec{r}), C(\vec{r}); \sigma(\vec{v}), C(\vec{v})),$$

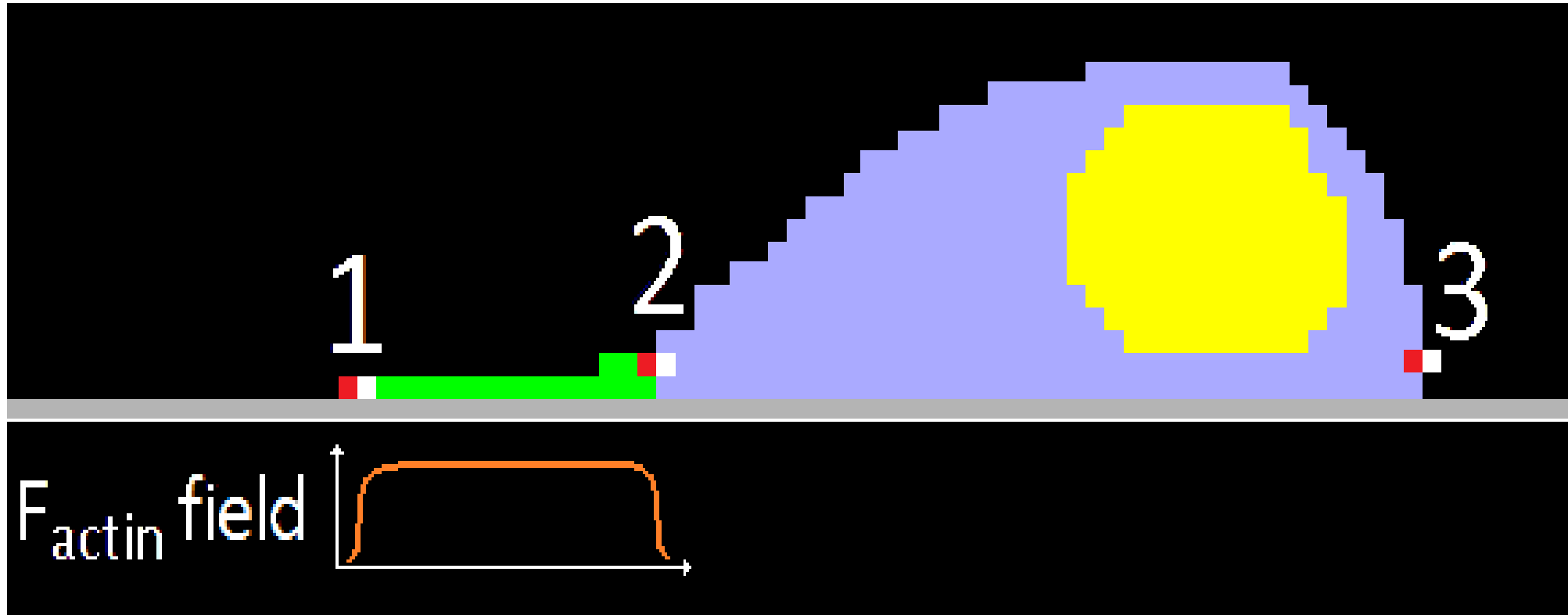
$$E_{target\ volume} = \sum_{C=1}^3 \lambda_C (V_C - V_C^{target})^2,$$

$$E = E_{interface} + E_{target\ volume}$$

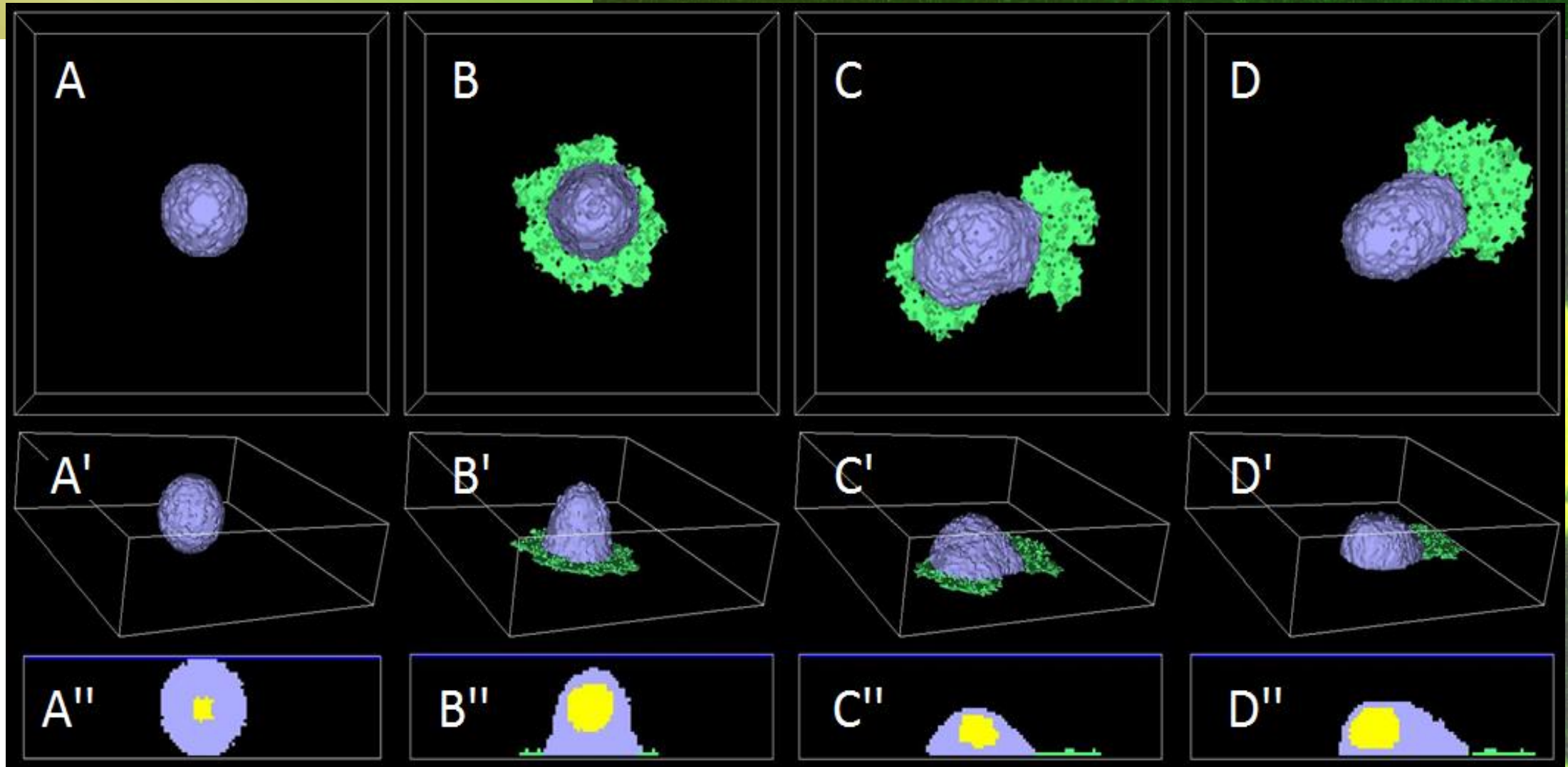
$$\Delta E_{F-actin} = \lambda_{F-actin} [A(\vec{v}) - A(\vec{r})] \delta(C(\vec{r}) - 3) \delta(\sigma(\vec{v}) - \text{medium}),$$

$$\frac{\partial A(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = D_F \nabla^2 A(\vec{r}, t) + k_{source} \delta(C(x, y, 1) - 3) - k_{decay} A(\vec{r}, t),$$

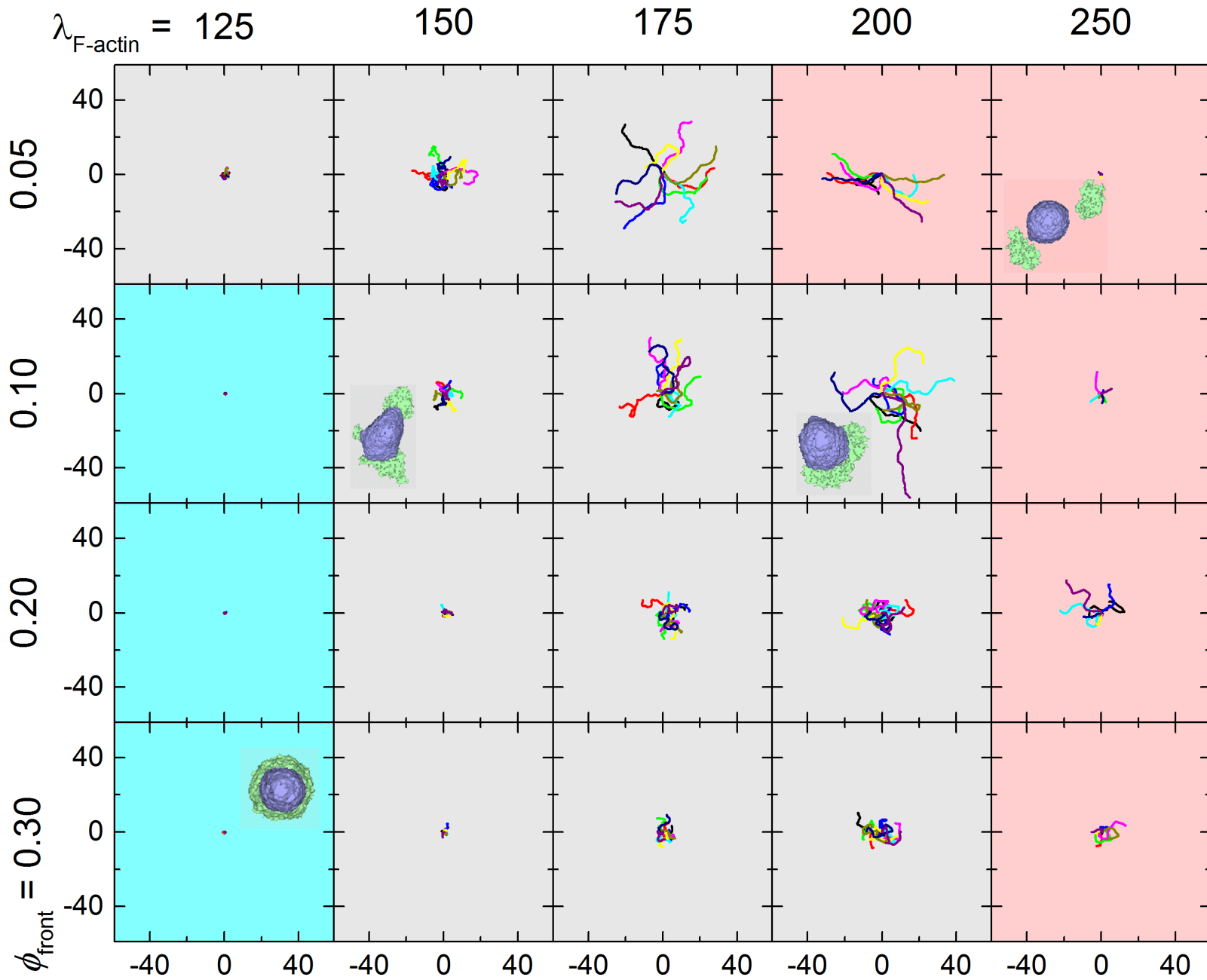
# Células mesenquimais: Cellular Potts model



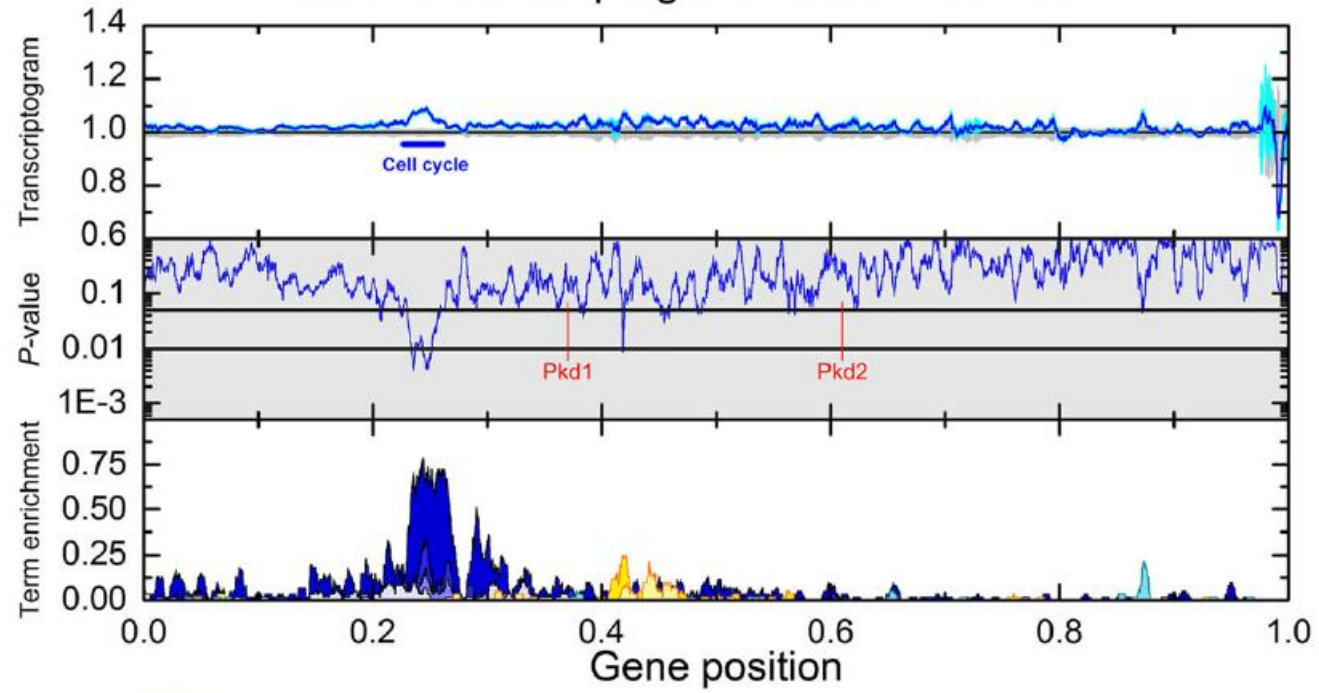
Fortuna, ..., RMCdeA, Biophysical Journal, 118, p 2801, 2020  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpj.2020.04.024>



# Simulation Phenotypes



### Relative Transcriptogram for NC-ADPKD/NK



- Mitotic cell cycle
- Cell cycle process
- M phase of mitotic cell cycle
- Chromosome organization and biogenesis
- Locomotory behavior
- KEGG NOD like receptor signaling pathway
- Potassium ion transport

# EMT: multiscale, multi-organs, and cellular environment.

- + Cell biochemical alterations;
- + Secretion and reception of molecules;
- + Transport through blood stream.
- + Mechanical interactions (cell-cell adhesions, Cell-ECM adhesions)
- + Quantitative simulations aiming at personal, precision medicine.